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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The past has been an eventful year, and will be hereafter referred to as a marked epoch in the history of the world. While we have been happily preserved from the calamities of war, our domestic prosperity has not been entirely uninterrupted. The crops, in portions of the country, have been nearly cut off. Disease has prevailed to a greater extent than usual, and the sacrifice of human life, through casualties by sea and land is without a parallel. But the pestilence has swept by, and restored salubrity invites the absent to their homes, and the return of business to its ordinary channels. If the earth has rewarded the labor of the husbandman less bountifully than in the preceding seasons, it has left him with abundance for domestic wants, and a large surplus for exportation. In the present, therefore, as in the past, we find ample grounds for reverent thankfulness to the God of Grace and Providence, for His protecting care and merciful dealings with us as a people.

Although our attention has been arrested by painful interest in passing events, yet our country feels no more than the slight vibrations of the convulsions, which have shaken Europe.—As individuals, we cannot repress sympathy with human suffering, nor regret for the causes which produced it. As a nation we are reminded, that whatever interrupts the peace, or checks the prosperity, of any part of Christendom, tends, more or less, to involve our own.—The condition of states is not unlike that of individuals. They are mutually dependent upon each other. Amicable relations between them, and reciprocal good will, are essential for the promotion of whatever is desirable in their moral, social, and political condition. Hence, it has been my earnest endeavor to maintain peace and friendly intercourse with all nations.

The wise theory of this government so early adopted and steadily pursued, of avoiding all entangling alliances, has hitherto exempted it from many complications, in which it would otherwise have become involved. Nothwithstanding this our clearly defined and well sustained course of action and our geographical position so remote from Europe, increasing disposition has been manifested by some of its governments, to supervise, and, in certain respects, to direct, our foreign policy. In plans for adjusting the balance of power among themselves, they have assumed to take us into account, and would constrain us to conform our conduct to their views. One or another of the powers of Europe has, from time to time, undertaken to enforce arbitrary regulations, contrary in many respects to established principles of international law. That law the United States have, in their foreign intercourse, uniformly respected and observed, and they cannot recognize any such interlopations therein, as the temporary interests of others may suggest. They do not admit that the sovereigns of one continent, or of a particular community of States, can legislate for all others.

Leaving the transatlantic nations to adjust their political system, in the way they may think best for their common welfare, the independent powers of this continent may well assert the right to be exempt from all annoying interference on their part. Systematic abstinence from intimate political connexion with distant foreign nations, does not conflict with giving the widest range to our foreign commerce. This distinction, so clearly marked in history, seems to have been overlooked, or disregarded, by some leading foreign States. Our refusal to be brought within, and subjected to, their peculiar system, has, I fear, created a jealous distrust of our conduct, and induced, on their part, occasional acts of disturbing effect upon our foreign relations. Our present attitude and past course give assurances, which should not be questioned, that our purposes are not aggressive nor threatening to the safety and welfare of other nations. Our military establishment, in time of peace, is adapted to maintain exterior defences, and to preserve order among the aboriginal tribes within the limits of the Union. Our naval force is intended only for the protection of our citizens abroad, and of our commerce, diffused, as it is, over all the sands of the globe. The government of the U. States, being essentially pacific in policy, stand prepared to repel invasion by the voluntary service of a patriotic people, and provides no permanent means of foreign aggression. These considerations should allay all apprehensions, that we are disposed to encroach on the rights or endanger the security of other States.

Some European powers have regarded, with disquieting concern, the territorial expansion of the United States. This rapid growth has resulted from the legitimate exercise of sovereign rights, belonging alike to all nations, and by many liberally exercised. Under such circumstances, it could hardly have been expected that those among them, which have, within a comparatively recent period, subdued and absorbed ancient kingdoms, planted their standards on every continent, and now possess, or claim the control of, the islands of every ocean as their appropriate domain, would look with unfriendly sentiments upon the acquisitions of this country, in every instance honorably obtained, or would feel themselves justified in imputing our advancement to a spirit of aggression, or to a passion for political predominance.

Our foreign commerce has reached a magnitude and extent nearly equal to that of the first maritime power of the earth, and exceeding that of any other. Over this great interest, in which not only our merchants, but all classes of citizens, at least indirectly, are concerned, it is the duty of the executive and legislative branches of the government to exercise a careful supervision, and adopt proper measures for its protection. The policy which I have had in view in regard to this interest, embraces its future, as well as its present security.

Long experience has shown that, in general, when the principal powers of Europe are engaged in war, the rights of neutral nations are endangered. This consideration led, in the progress of the war of independence, to the formation of the celebrated confederacy of armed neutrality, a primary object of which was, to assert the doctrine, that free ships make free goods, except in the case of articles contraband of war: a doctrine which, from the very commencement of our national being, has been a cherished idea of the Statesmen of this country. At one period or another, every maratime power has, by some solemn treaty stipulation, recognized that principle, and it might have been hoped that it would come to be universally received and respected as a rule of international law. But the refusal of one power prevented this, and in the next great war which ensued, that of the French revolution, it failed to be respected among the belligerent States of Europe. Notwithstanding this, the principle is generally admitted to be a sound and salutary one; so much so, that at the commencement of the existing war in Europe, Great Britain and France announced their purpose to observe it for the present; not, however, as a recognized international right, but as a mere concession for the time being. The co-operation, however, of these two powerful maratime nations in the interest of neutral rights, appeared to me to afford an occasion, inviting and justifying, on the part of the United States, a renewed effort to make the doctrine in question a principle of international law, by means of special conventions between the several powers of Europe and America.—Accordingly, a proposition, embracing not only the rule, that free ships make free goods, except contraband articles, but also the less contested one, that neutral property, other than contraband, though on board enemy's ships, shall be exempt from confiscation, has been submitted by the Government to those of Europe and America.

Russia acted promptly in this matter, and a convention was concluded between that country and the United States, providing for the observance of the principles announced, not only as between themselves, but also as between them and all other nations, which shall enter into like stipulations. None of the other powers have as yet taken final action on the subject. I am not aware, however, that any objection to the proposed stipulations has been made; but on the contrary, they are acknowledged to be essential to the security of neutral commerce; and the only apparent obstacle to their general adoption is in the possibility that it may be encumbered by inadmissible conditions.

The King of the Two Sicilies has expressed to to our minister at Naples his readiness to concur in our proposition relative to neutral rights, and to enter into a convention on that subject.

The King of Prussia entirely approves of the project of a treaty to the same effect, submitted to him, but proposes an additional article providing for the renunciation of privateering. Such an article, for most obvious reasons, is much desired by nations having naval establishments, large in proportion to their foreign commerce. If it were adopted as an international rule, the commerce of a nation having comparatively a small naval force, would be very much at the mercy of its enemy, in case of war with a power of decided naval superiority. The bare statement of the condition in which the United States would be placed, after having surrendered the right to resort to privateers, in the event of war with a belligerent of naval supremacy, will show that this government could never listen to such a proposition. The navy of the first maritime power in Europe is at least ten times as large as that of the United States. The foreign commerce of the two countries is nearly equal, and about equally exposed to hostile depredations. In war between that power and the United States, without resort on our part to our mercantile marine, the means of our enemy to inflict injury upon our commerce would be tenfold greater than ours to retaliate. We could not extricate our country from this unequal condition, with such an enemy, unless we at once departed from our present peaceful policy, and became a great naval power. Nor would this country be better situated, in war with one of the secondary naval powers. Though the naval disparity would be less, the greater extent, and more exposed condition of our wide-spread commerce, would give any of them a like advantage over us.

The proposition to enter into engagements to forego resort to privateers, in case this country should be forced into war with a great naval power, is not entitled to more favorable consideration than would be a proposition, to agree not to accept the services of volunteers for operation on land. When the honor or the rights of our country require it to assume a hostile attitude, it confidently relies upon the patriotism of its citizens, not ordinarily devoted to the military profession, to augment the army and the navy, so as to make them fully adequate to the emergency which calls them into action.—The proposal to surrender the right to employ privateers is professedly founded upon the principle, that private property of unoffending noncombatants, though enemies, should be exempt from the ravages of war: but the proposed surrender goes but little way in carrying out that principle, which equally requires that such private property should not be seized or molested by national ships of war. Should the leading powers of Europe concur in proposing, as a rule of international law, to exempt private property, upon the ocean, from seizure by public armed cruisers, as well as by privateers, the United States will readily meet them upon that broad ground.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the ratifications of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, relative to coast fisheries, and to reciprocal trade with the British North American provinces, have been exchanged, and some of its anticipated advantages are already enjoyed by us, although its full execution was to abide certain acts of legislation not yet fully performed. So soon as it was ratified, Great Britain opened to our commerce the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence, and to our fishermen unmolested access to the shores and bays, from which they had been previously excluded, on the coasts of her North American provinces; in return for which she asked for the introduction, free of duty, into the ports of the United States, of the fish caught on the same coast by British fishermen. This being the compensation, stipulated in the treaty, for privileges of the highest importance and value to the United States, which were thus voluntarily yielded before it became effective, the request seemed to me to be a reasonable one; but it could not be acceded to, from want of authority to suspend our laws imposing duties upon foreign fish. In the meantime, the Treasry Department issued a regulation, for ascertaining the duties paid or secured by bonds on fish caught on the coasts of the British provinces, and brought to our markets by British subjects, after the fishing-grounds had been made fully accessible to the citizens of the United States. I recommend to your favorable consideration a proposition, which will be submitted to your authority to refund the duties and cancel the bonds thus received.

The provinces of Canada and New Brunswick have also anticipated the full operation of the treaty, by legislative arrangements, respectively, to admit, free of duty, the product of the United States mentioned in the free list of the treaty: and an arrangement similar to that regarding British fish, has been made for duties now chargeable on the products of those provinces enumerated in the same free list, and introduced therefrom into the United States a proposition for refunding which will, in my judgment, be in like manner entitled to your favorable consideration.

There is a difference of opinion between the United States and Great Britain, as to the boundary line of the Territory of Washington joining the British possessions on the Pacific, which has already led to difficulties on the part of the citizens and local authorities of the two governments. I commend that provision be made for a commission, to be joined by one on the part of her Britannic Majesty, for the purpose of running and establishing the line in controversy. Certain stipulations of the third and fourth articles of the treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain in 1818, regarding possessory rights of the Hudson Bay Company, and property of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, have given rise to serious disputes, and it is important to all concerned, that a summary means of settling them amicably should be devised. I have reason to believe that an arrangement can be made on just terms, for the extinguishment of the right in question, embracing also, the right of the Hudson's Bay Company to the navigation of the river Columbia; and I therefore suggest to your consideration the expediency of making a contingent appropriation for that purpose.

France was the early and efficient ally of the United States in their struggle for independence. From that time to the present, with occasianal slight interruptions, cordial relations of friendship have existed between the governments and people of the two countries. The kindly sentiments, cherished alike by both nations, have led to extensive social and commercial intercourse, which, I trust, will not be interrupted or checked by any casual event of an apparently unsatisfactory character. The French consul at San Francisco was not long since brought into the United States district court at that place, by compulsory process, as a witness in favor of another foreign consul, in violation, as the French Government conceive, of his privileges under our consular convention with France. There being nothing in the transaction which could imply any disrespect to France or its consul, such explanation has been made as I hope will be satisfactory. Subsequently, misunderstanding arose on the subject of the French government having, as it appeared, abruptly excluded the American minister from Spain from passing through France, on his way from London to Madrid. But that government has unequivocally disavowed any design to deny the right of transit to the minister of the United States; and, after explanations to that effect, he has resumed his journey, and actually returned through France to Spain. I herewith lay before Congress the correspondence on the subject between our envoy at Paris and the minister of foreign relations of the French government.

The position of our affairs with Spain remains as at the close of your last session. Internal agitation, assuming very nearly the character of political revolution, has recently convulsed that country. The late ministers were violently expelled from power, and men, of very different views in relation to its internal affairs, have succeeded. Since this change there has been no propitious opportunity to resume, and press on, negotiations for the adjustment of serious questions of difficulty between the Spanish government and the United States. There is reason to believe that our minister will find the present government more favorably inclined than the preceding to comply with our just demands, and to make suitable arrangements for restoring harmony, and preserving peace, between the two countries.

Negotiations are pending with Denmark to discontinue the practice of levying tolls on our vessels and their cargoes passing through the Sound. I do not doubt that we can claim exemption therefrom, as a matter of right. It is admitted on all hands, that this exaction is sanctioned, not by the general principles of the law of nations, but only by special conventions which most of the commercial nations have entered into with Denmark. The fifth article of our treaty of 1826, with Denmark, provides that there shall not be paid, on the vessels of the United States and their cargoes when passing through the Sound, higher duties than those of the most favored nations.

This may be regarded as an implied agreement to submit to the tolls during the continuance of the treaty, and, consequently, may embarrass the assertion of our right to be released therefrom. There are also other provisions in the treaty which ought to be modified. It was to remain in force for ten years, and until one year after either party should give notice to the other of intention to terminate it. I deem it expedient that the contemplated notice should be given to the government of Denmark.

The naval expedition, despatched about two years since for the purpose of establishing relations with the empire of Japan, has been ably and skilfully conducted to a successful termination by the officer to whom it was entrusted. A treaty, opening certain of the ports of that populous country, has been negotiated; and in order to give full effect thereto, it only remains to exchange ratifications, and adopt requisite commercial regulations.

The treaty lately concluded between the United States and Mexico settled some of our most embarrassing difficulties with that country, but numerous claims upon it for wrongs and injuries to our citizens remain unadjusted, and many new cases have been recently added to the former list of grievances. Our legation has been earnest in its endeavors to obtain from the Mexican government, a favorable consideration of these claims, but hitherto without success. This failure is, probably, in some measure, to be ascribed to the disturbed condition of that country. It has been my anxious desire to maintain friendly relations with the Mexican republic, and to cause its rights and territories to be respected, not only by our own citizens, but by foreigners, who have resorted to the United States for the purpose of organizing hostile expeditions against some of the States of that republic. The defenceless condition in which its frontiers have been left, has stimulated lawless adventurers to embark in these enterprises, and greatly increased the difficulty of enforcing our obligations of neutrality. Regarding it as my solemn duty to fulfil, efficiently, these obligations, not only towards Mexico, but other foreign nations, I have exerted all the powers with which I am invested to defeat such criminal proceedings, and bring to punishment those who, by taking a part therein, violated our laws.

The energy and activity of our civil and military authorities have frustrated the designs of those who meditated expeditions of this character, except in two instances. One of these, composed of foreigners, was at first countenanced and aided by the Mexican government itself, it having been deceived as to their real object. The other, small in number, eluded the vigilance of the magistrates of San Francisco, and succeeded in reaching the Mexican territories; but the effective measures taken by this government compelled the abandonment of the undertaking.

The commission to establish the new line between the United States and Mexico, according to the provisions of the treaty of the 30th of December last, has been organized, and the work is already commenced.

Our treaties with the argentine confederation, and with the republics of Uraguay and Paraguay, secure to us the free navigation of the river La Platte, and some of its larger tributaries: but the same success has not attended our endeavors to open the Amazon. The reasons in favor of the free use of that river, I had occasion to present fully, in a former message: and, considering the cordial relations which have long existed between this government and Brazil, it may be expected that pending negotiations will, eventually, reach a favorable result.

Convenient means of transit between the several parts of a country, are not only desirable for the objects of commercial and personal communication, but essential to its existence under one government. Separated as are the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States by the whole breadth of the continent, still the inhabitants of each are closely bound together by community of origin and institutions, and by strong attachment to the Union. Hence the constant and increasing intercourse, and vast interchange of commercial productions, between these remote divisions of the Republic. At the present time, the most practical and only commodious routes for communication between them, are the way of the Isthmus of Central America. It is the duty of the Government to secure these avenues against all danger of interruption.

In relation to Central America, perplexing questions existed between the United States and Great Britain at the time of the cession of California. These, as well as questions which subsequently arose concerning inter-oceanic communication across the isthmus, were, as it was supposed, adjusted by the treaty of April 19, 1850; but, unfortunately, they have been opened by serious misunderstanding as to the import of some of its provisions, a readjustment of which is now under consideration. Our minister at London has made strenuous efforts to accomplish this desirable object, but has not found it possible to bring the negotiations to a termination.

As incidental to these questions, I deem it proper to notice an occurrence which happened in Central America near the close of the last session of Congress. So soon as the necessity was perceived of establishing inter-oceanic communications across the isthmus, a company was organized, under authority of the State of Nicaragua, but composed, for the most part, of citizens of the United States, for the purpose of opening such a transit way, by the river San Juan and Nicaragua, which soon became an available and much used route in the transportation of our citizens and their property between the Atlantic and Pacific.

Meanwhile, and in anticipation of the completion and importance of this transit way, a number of adventurers had taken possession of the old Spanish port at the mouth of the river San Juan, in open defiance of the state or states of Central America, which, upon their becoming independent, had rightfully succeeded to the local sovereignty and jurisdiction of Spain.—These adventurers undertook to change the name of the place from San Juan del Norte to Greytown, and, though at first pretending to act as the subjects of the fictitious sovereign of the Mosquito Indians, they subsequently repudiated the control of any power whatever, assumed to adopt a distinct political organization, and declared themselves an independent sovereign state.

If, at the same time, a faint hope was entertained that they might become a stable and respectable community, that hope soon vanished. They proceeded to assert unfounded claims to civil jurisdiction over Punta Arenas, a position on the opposite side of the river San Juan, which was in possession, under a title wholly independent of them, of citizens of the United States, interested in the Nicaragua Transit Company, and which was indispensably necessary to the prosperous operation of that route across the Isthmus. The company resisted their groundless claims, whereupon they proceeded to destroy some of its buildings, and attempted violently to dispossess it.

At a later period they organized a strong force for the purpose of demolishing the establishment at Punta Arenas, but this mischievous design was defeated by the interposition of one of our ships of war, at that time in the harbor of San Juan. Susequently to this, in May last, a body of men from Greytown crossed over to Punta Arenas, arrogating en authority to arrest on the charge of murder, a captain of one of the steamboats of the Transit company. Being well aware that the claim to exercise jurisdiction there would be resisted then, as it had on previous occasions, they went prepared to assert by force of arms.

Our minister to Central America happened to be present on that occasion. Believing that the captain of the steamboat was innocent, for he witnessed the transaction on which the charge was founded, and believing, also, that the intruding party having no jurisdiction over the place where they proposed to make the arrest, would encounter desperate resistance if they persisted in their purpose, he interposed, effectually to prevent violence and bloodshed. The American minister afterwards visited Greytown, and whilst he was there, a mob, including certain of the so-called public functionaries of the place, surrounded the house in which he was, avowing that they had come to arrest him, by order of some person exercising the chief authority. Whilst parleying with them he was wounded by a missle from the crowd. A boat, despatched from the American steamer "Northern Light" to release him from the perilous situation in which he was understood to be, was fired into by the town guard, and compelled to return. These incidents, together with the known character of the population of Greytown, and their excited state, induced just apprehensions that the lives and property of our citizens of Punta Arenas would be in imminent danger after the departure of the steamer, with her passengers for New York, unless a guard was left for their protection.—For this purpose, and in order to ensure the safety of passengers and property passing over the route, a temporary force was organized, at considerable expense to the United States, for which provision was made at the last session of Congress.

This pretended community, a heterogeneous assemblage gathered from various countries, and composed, for the most part, of blacks and persons of mixed blood, had previously given other indications of mischievous and dangerous propensities. Early in the same month, property was clandestinely abstracted from the depot of the transit company and taken to Greytown.—The plunderers obtained shelter there, and their pursuers were driven back by its people, who not only protected the wrong-doers and shared the plunder, but treated with rudeness and violence those who sought to recover their property.

Such, in substance, are the facts submitted for my consideration, and proved by trustworthy evidence. I could not doubt that the case demanded the interposition of this government. Justice required that reparation should be made for so many and such gross wrongs, and that a course of insolence and plunder, tending, directly to the insecurity of the lives of numerous travellers, and of the rich treasure belonging to our citizens, passing over this transit way, should be peremptorily arrested. Whatever it might be in other respects, the community in question, in power to do mischief, was not despicable. It was provided with ordnance, small arms, and ammunition, and might easily seize on the unarmed boats, freighted with millions of property, which passed almost daily within its reach. It did not profess to belong to any regular government, and had, in fact, no recognized independence on, or connection with, any one to which the United States or their injured citizens might apply for redress, or which could be held responsible, in any way, for the outrages committed. Not standing before the world in the attitude of an organized political society, being neither competent to exercise the rights nor to discharge the obligations of a government, it was, in fact, a marauding establishment, too dangerous to be disregarded, and too guilty to pass unpunished, and yet incapable of being treated in any other way than as a piratical resort of outlaws, or a camp of savages, depredating on emigrant trains or caravans on the frontier settlements of civilzed states.

Seasonable notice was given to the people of Greytown that this government required them to repair the injuries they had done to our citizens, and to make suitable apology for the insult of our minister, and that a ship-of-war would be despatched thither to enforce the compliance with these demands. But the notice passed unheeded. Thereupon, a commander of the navy, in charge of the sloop-of-war Cyane, was ordered to repeat the demands, and to insist upon a compliance therwith. Finding that neither the populace, nor those assuming to have authority over them, manifested any disposition to make the required reparation, or even to offer excuse for their conduct, he warned them by a public proclamation that, if they did not give satisfaction within a time specified, he would bombard the town. By this precedure he afforded them opportunity to provide for their personal safety.

To those also who desired to avoid loss of property, in the punishment about to be inflicted on the offending town, he furnished the means of removing their effects, by the boats of his own ship, and of a steamer which he procured and tendered to them for that purpose. At length perceiving no disposition on the part of the town to comply with his requisitions, he appealed to the commander of her Brittannic Majesty's schooner "Bemuda," who was seen to have intercourse and apparently much influence with the leaders among them—to interpose and persuade them to take some course calculated to save the necessity of resorting to the extreme measures indicated in his proclamation; but that officer, instead of acceding to the request, did nothing more than to protest against the contemplated bombardment.

No steps of any sort were taken by the people to give the satisfaction required. No individuals, if any there were, who regarded themselves as not responsible for the misconduct of the community, adopted any means to seperate themselves from the fate of the guilty. The several charges on which the demands for redress were founded, had been publicly known to all for some time, and were again announced to them. They did not deny any of these charges; they offered no explanation, nothing in extenuation of their conduct; but contumaciously refused to hold any intercourse with the commander of the "Cyane." By their obstinate silence they seemed rather desirous to provoke chastisement than to escape it.

There is ample reason to believe that this conduct of wanton defiance, on their part, is imputed chiefly to the delusive idea that the American government would be deterred from punishing them, through fear of displeasing a formidable foreign power, which, they presumed to think, looked with complacency upon their aggressive and insulting deportment towards the United States. The "Cyane" at length fired upon the town. Before much injury had been done, the fire was twice suspended, in order to afford opportunity for an arrangement; but this was declined. Most of the buildings of the place, of little value generally, were, in the sequel, destroyed; but, owing to the considerate precautions taken by our naval commander, there was no destruction of life.

When the "Cyane" was ordered to Central America, it was confidently hoped and expected that no occasion would arise for "a resort to violence and destruction of property and loss of life." Instructions to that effect were given to her commander. And no extreme act would have been requisite had not the people themselves by their extraordinary conduct in the affair, frustrated all the possible mild measures for obtaining satisfaction. A withdrawal from the place, the object of his visit entirely defeated, would, under the circumstances in which the commander of the Cyane found himself, have been absolute abandonment of all claim of our citizens for idemnification, and submissive acquiescence in national indignity. It would have encouraged in these lawless men a spirit of insolence and rapine most dangerous to the lives and property of citizens at Punta Arenas, and probably emboldened them to grasp at the treasures and valuable merchandize continually passing over the Nicaragua route. It certainly would have been most satisfactory to me if the objects of the "Cyane's" mission could have been consummated without any act of public force; but the arrogant contumacy of the offenders rendered it impossible to avoid the alternative, either to break up their establishment, or to leave them impressed with the idea that they might persevere with impunity in a career of insolence and plunder.

This transaction has been the subject of complaint on the part of some foreign powers, and has been characterized with more of harshness than of justice. If comparisons were to be instituted, it would not be difficult to present repeated instances in the history of states, standing in the very front of modern civilization, where communities, far less offending and more defenceless than Greytown, have been chastised with much greater severity, and where not cities only have been laid in ruins, but human life has been recklessly sacrificed, and the blood of the innocent made profusely to mingle with that of the guilty.

Passing from foreign to domestic affairs, your attention is naturally directed to the financial condition of the country, always a subject of general interest. For complete and exact information regarding the finances, and the various branches of the public service connected therewith, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury: from which it will appear, that the amount of revenue during the last fiscal year, from all sources, was seventy-three million five hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred and five dollars: and that the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to fifty-one million eight thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars. During the same period, the payments made in redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, amounted to twenty-four million three hundred and thirty-six thousand three hundred and eighty dollars.

To the sum total of the receipts of that year is to be added a balance remaining in the treasury at the commencement thereof, amounting to twenty-one million nine hundred and forty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars; and at the close of the same year, a corresponding balance amounting to twenty million one hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars of receipts above expenditures, also remained in the treasury. Although, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the receipts of the current fiscal year are not likely to equal in amount

those of the last, yet they will undoubtedly exceed the amount of expenditures by at least fifteen millions of dollars. I shall, therefore, continue to direct that the surplus revenue be applied, so far as it can be judiciously and economically done, to the reduction of the public debt, the amount of which, at the commencement of the last fiscal year, was 67,340,628 dollars; of which there had been paid, on the 20th day of November, 1854, the sum of 22,365,172 dollars; leaving a balance of outstanding debt of only 44,975,456 dollars, redeemable at different periods within fourteen years. There are also remnants of other government stocks, most of which are already due, and on which the interest has ceased, but which have not yet been presented for payment, amounting to 238,179 dollars.

This statement exhibits the fact, that the annual income of the government greatly exceeds the amount of its public debt, which latter remains unpaid, only because the time of payment has not yet matured, and it cannot be discharged at once, except at the option of public creditors, who prefer to retain the securities of the United States; and the other fact, not less striking, that the annual revenue from all sources exceeds, by many millions of dollars, the amount needed for a prudent and economical administration of the government.

The estimates presented to Congress from the different executive departments, at the last session, amounted to $38,406,581: and the appropriations made, to the sum of $58,116,958. Of this excess of appropriations over estimates, however, more than $20,000,000 was applicable to extraordinary objects, having no reference to the usual expenditures. Among these objects was embraced $10,000,000 to meet the third article of the treaty between the United States and Mexico; so that, in fact, for objects of ordinary expenditure, the appropriations were limited to considerably less than $10,000,000. I therefore renew my recommendation for a reduction of the duties on imports.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury presents a series of tables, showing the operation of the revenue system for several successive years, and as the general principle of reduction of duties with a view to revenue and not protection, may now be regarded as the settled policy of the country, I trust that little difficulty will be encountered in settling the details of a measure to that effect.

In connection with this subject, I commend a change in the laws, which recent experience has shown to be essential to the protection of the government. There is no express provision of law, requiring the records and papers of a public character, of the several officers of the government, to be left in their offices for the use of their successors, nor any provision declaring it felony on their part to make false entries in the books, or return false accounts. In the absence of such express provision by law, the outgoing officers, in many instances, have claimed and exercised the right to take into their own possession important books and papers, on the ground that these were their private property; and have placed them beyond the reach of the government. Conduct of this character, brought in several instances to the notice of the present secretary of the treasury, naturally awakened his suspicion and resulted in the disclosure that at four ports, namely Oswego, Toledo, Sandusky, and Milwaukie, the treasury had, by false entries, been defrauded within the four years next preceding March, 1853, of the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars. The great difficulty with which the detection of these frauds has been attended, in consequence of the abstraction of books and papers by the retiring officers, and the facility with which similar frauds in the public service may be perpetrated, render the necessity of new legal enactments, in the respects above refered to, quite obvious.

For other material modifications of the revenue laws which seem to me desirable, I refer you to the report of the secretary of the treasury. That report, and the tables which accompany it, furnish ample proofs of the solid foundation on which the financial security of the country rests, and of the salutary influence of the independent treasury system upon commerce and all monetary operations.

The experience of the last year furnishes additional reasons, I regret to say, of a painful character, for the recommendation heretofore made, to provide for increasing the military force employed in the territory inhabited by the Indians. The settlers on the frontier have suffered much from the incursions of predatory bands, and large parties of emigrants to our Pacific possessions have been massacred with impunity, The recurrence of such scenes can only be prevented by teaching these wild tribes the power of, and their responsibility to, the United States.

From the garrisons of our frontier posts, it is only possible to detach troops in small bodies: and though these have on all occasions displayed a gallantry and a stern devotion to duty, which on a larger field would have commanded universal admiration, they have usually suffered severely in these conflicts with superior numbers, and have sometimes been entirely sacrificed. All the disposable force of the army is already employed on this service, and is known to be wholly inadequate to the protection which should be afforded.

The public mind of the country has been recently shocked by savage atrocities committed upon defenceless emigrants and border settlements, and hardly less by the unnecessary destruction of valuable lives, where inadequate detachments of troops have undertaken to furnish the needed aid.

Without increase of the military force, these scenes will be repeated, it is to be feared, on a larger scale, and with more disastrous consequences. Congress, I am sure, will perceive that the plainest duties and responsibilities of government are involved in this question, and I doubt not that prompt action may be confidently anticipated when delay must be attended by such fearful hazards.

The bill of the last session, providing for an increase of the pay of the rank and file of the army has had beneficial results, not only in facilitating enlistments, but in obvious improvement of the class of men who enter the service.

I regret that corresponding consideration was not bestowed on the officers, who, in view of their character and services, and the expenses to which they are necessarily subject, receive at present what is, in my judgment, inadequate compensation.

The valuable services constantly rendered by the army, and its inestimable importance as the nucleus around which the volunteer forces of the Nation can promptly gather in the hour of danger, sufficiently attest the wisdom of maintaining a military peace establishment; but the theory of system and the wise practice under it, require that any proposed augmentation, in time of peace, be only commensurate with our extended limits and frontier relations.

While scrupulously adhering to this principle, I find, in existing circumstances, a necessity for increase of our military force, and it is believed that four new regiments, two of infantry and two of mounted men, will be sufficient to meet the present exigency. If it were necessary carefully to weigh the cost in a case of such urgency, it would be shown that the additional expense would be comparatively light.

With the increase of the numerical force of the army should, I think, be combined certain measures of reform in its organic arrangement and administration. The present organization is the result of partial legislation often directed to special objects and interests; and the laws regulating rank and command, having been adopted many years ago from the British code, are not always applicable to our service. It is not surprising, therefore, that the system should be deficient in the symmetry and simplicity essential to the harmonious working of its several parts, and require a careful revision.

The present organization, by maintaining lage staff corps or departments, separates many officers from that close connection with troops, and those active duties in the field, which are deemed requisite to qualify them for the varied responsibilities of high command. Were the duties of the army staff mainly discharged by officers detached from their regiments, it is believed that the special service would be equally well performed, and the discipline and instruction of the army be improved. While due regard to the security of the rights of officers, and to the sense of honor which should be cultivated among them, would seem to exact compliance with the established rule of promotion in ordinary cases, still it can hardly be doubted that the range of promotion by selection, which is now practically confined to the grade of general officers, might be somewhat extended with benefit to the public service.

Observance of the rule of seniority sometimes leads, especially in time of peace, to the promotion of officers who, after meritorious and even distinguished service, may have rendered by age or infirmity incapable of performing active duty, and whose advancement, therefore, would tend to impair the efficiency of the army. Suitable provision for this class of officers, by the creation of a retired list, would remedy the evil, without wounding the just pride of the men who, by past services, have established a claim to high consideration. In again commending this measure to the favorable consideration of Congress, I would suggest that the power of placing officers on the retired list be limited to one year.

The practical operation of the measure would thus be tested, and if, after the lapse of years, there should be occasion to renew the provision, it can be reproduced with any improvements which experience may indicate. The present organization of the artillery into regiments is liable to obvious objections.—The service of artillery is that of batteries, and an organization of batteries into a corps of artillery would be more consistent with the nature of their duties. A large part of the troops now called artillery are, and have been, on duty as infantry; the distinction between the two arms being nearly nominal. This nominal artillery in our service is entirely disproportionate to the whole force, and greater than the country demand. I therefore commend the discontinuance of a distinction, which has no foundation in either the arms used or the character of the service expected to be performed.

In connection with the proposition for increase of the army, I have presented these suggestion with regard to certain measures of reform, as the complement of a system, which would produce the happiest results from a given expenditure, and which I hope may attract the attention, and be deemed worthy of the approval, of congress.

The recommendation of the secretary of the navy, having reference to more ample provisions for the discipline and general improvement in the character of seamen, and for the re-organization and gradual increase of the navy, I deem eminently worthy of your favorable consideration. The principles, which have controlled our policy in relation to the permanent military force, by sea and land, are sound, consistent with the theory of our system, and should by no means be disregarded.

But limiting the force to the objects particularly set forth in the preceding part of this message, we should not overlook the present magnitude and prospective extension of our commercial marine, nor fail to give due weight to the fact that, besides the two thousand miles of Atlantic seaboard, we have now a Pacific coast, stretching from Mexico to the British possessions in the north, teeming with wealth and enterprise, and demanding the constant presence of ships-of-war.

The augmentation of the navy has not kept pace with the duties properly and profitably assigned to it in time of peace, and it is inadequate for the large field of its operations, not merely in the present but still more in the progressively increasing exigencies of the wealth and commerce of the United States.—I cordially approve of the proposed apprentice system for our national vessels, recommended by the secretary of the navy.

The occurrence, during the last few months, of marine disasters of the most tragic nature, involving great loss of human life, has produced intense emotions of sympathy and sorrow throughout the country. It may well be doubted whether all these calamitous events are wholly attributable to the necessary and inevitable dangers of the sea. The merchants, mariners, and ship-builders of the United States are, it is true, unsurpassed in far-reaching enterprise, skill, intelligence and courage, by any others in the world. But, with the increasing amount of our commercial tonnage in the aggregate, and the larger size and improved equipment of the ships now constructed, a deficiency in the supply of reliable seamen begins to be very seriously felt.

The inconvenience may, perhaps, be met, in part, by due regulation for the introduction, into our merchant ships, of indentured apprentices; which while it would afford useful and eligible occupation to numerous young men, would have a tendency to raise the character of seamen as a class. And it is deserving of serious reflection, whether it may not be desirable to revise the existing laws for the maintenance of discipline at sea, upon which the security of life and property on the ocean must to so great an extent depend. Although much attention has already been given by Congress to the proper construction and arrangement of steam vessels and all passenger ships, still it is believed that the achievements of science and mechanical skill in this direction have not been exhausted. No good reason exists for the marked distinction, which appears upon our statutes between the laws for protecting life and property at sea, and those for protecting them on land. In most of the States severe penalties provided to punish conductors of trains, engineers, and others employed in the transportation of persons by railway, or by steamboats on rivers.

Why should not the same principle be applied to acts of insubordination, cowardice, or other misconduct on the part of master and mariners, producing injury or death to passengers on the high seas, beyond the jurisdiction of any of the States, and where such delinquencies can be reached only by the power of Congess? The whole subject is earnestly recommended to your consideration.

The report of the Postmaster General, to which you are referred for many interesting details in relation to this important and rapidly extending branch of the public service, shows that the expenditure of the year ending June 30, 1854, including $133,483 of balance due to foreign offices amounted to $8,710,907. The gross receipts during the same period amounted to $6,955,586: exhibiting an expenditure over income of $1,755,321, and a diminution of deficiency, as compared with the last year, of $361,756.

The increase of the revenue of the department, for the year ending June 30, 1854, over the preceding year, was nine hundred and seventy thousand and three hundred and ninety-nine dollars. No proportionate increase, however, can be anticipated for the current year, in consequence of the act of Congress of June 23, 1854, providing for increased compensation to all postmasters. From these statements it is apparent that the post office department, instead of defraying its expenses, according to the design at the time of its creation, is now, and under existing laws must continue to be, to no small extent, a charge upon the treasury.

The cost of mail transportation, during the year ending June 30, 1854, exceeds the cost of the preceding year by four hundred and ninety-five thousand and seventy-four dollars. I again call your attention to the subject of mail transportation by ocean steamers, and commend the suggestion of the postmaster general to your early attention.

During the last fiscal year eleven million seventy thousand nine hundred and thirty-five acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and eight million one hundred and ninety thousand and seventeen acres brought into market. The number of acres sold is seven million thirty-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-five, and the amount received therefor nine million two hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars. The aggregate amount of lands sold, located under military script and land warrants, selected as swamp lands by States, and by locating under grants for roads, is upwards of twenty-three millions of acres.

The increase of lands sold, over the previous year, is about six millions of acres; and the sales during the two first quarters of the current year present the extraordinary result of five and a half million sold, exceeding by nearly four millions of acres the sales of the corresponding quarters of the last year, thus increasing to an extent unparalleled during any like period in our past history the amount of revenue provided from this source for the federal treasury.

The commendable policy of the government, in relation to setting apart public domain for those who have served their country in time of war, is illustrated by the fact, that since 1790, no less than thirty millions of acres have been applied to this object.

The suggestions, which I submitted in my annual message of last year, in reference to grants of land in aid of the construction of railways, were less full and explicit than the magnitude of the subject and subsequent developements would seem to render proper and desirable. Of the soundness of the principle then asserted with regard to the limitation of the power of Congress, I entertain no doubt; but in its application it is not enough that the value of lands in a particular locality may be enhanced; that, in fact, a larger amount of money may probably be received, in a given time, for alternate sections, than could have been realized for all the sections, without the impulse and influence of the proposed improvements.

A prudent proprietor looks beyond limited sections of his domain, beyond present results, to the ultimate effect which a particular line of policy is likely to produce upon all his possessions and interests. The government, which is trustee in this matter for the people of the States, is found to take the same wise and comprehensive view. Prior to and during the last session of Congress, upwards of thirty millions of acres of land were withdrawn from public sale with a view to applications for grants of this character pending before Congress.

A careful review of the whole subject led me to direct that all such orders be abrogated, and the lands restored to market; and instructions were immediately given to that effect. The applications at the last session contemplated the construction of more than five thou-and miles of road, and grants to the amount of nearly twenty millions of acres of the public domain.

Even admitting the right on the part of Congress to be unquestionable; is it quite clear that the proposed grants would be productive of good, and not evil? The different projects are confined, for the present, to eleven States of this Union, and one Territory. The reasons assigned for the grants, show that it is proposed to put the works speedily in process of construction. When we reflect, that since the commencement of the construction of railways in the United States, stimulated as they have been by the large dividends realized from the earlier works over the great thoroughfares, and between the most important points of commerce and population, encouraged by State legislation, and pressed forward by the amazing energy of private enterprise, only seventeen thousand miles have been completed in all the States in a quarter of a century:—when we see the crippled condition of many works commenced and prosecuted upon what were deemed to be sound principles, and safe calculations;—when we contemplate the enormous absorption of capital withdrawn from the ordinary channels of business, the extravagant rates of interest at this moment paid to continue operations, the bankruptcies not merely in money, but in character, and the inevitable effect upon finances generally;—can it be doubted that the tendency is to run to excess in this matter? Is it wise to augment this excess by encouraging hopes of sudden wealth expected to flow from magnificent schemes dependent upon the action of Congress?

Does the spirit, which has produced such results, need to be stimulated or checked? Is it not the better rule to leave all these works to private enterprise, regulated, and, when expedient, aided, by the co-operation of States? If constructed by private capital, the stimulant and the check go together and furnish a salutary restraint against speculative schemes and extravagance. But it is manifest that with the most effective guards, there is danger of going too fast and too far.

We may well pause before a proposition contemplating a simultaneous movement for the construction of railroads, which, in extent, will equal, exclusive of the great Pacific road and all its branches, nearly one-third of the entire length of such works now completed, in the United States, and which can not cost, with equipments, less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The dangers likely to result from combinations of interests of this character can hardly be over-estimated.

But independently of these considerations, what is the accurate knowledge, the comprehensive intelligence, which shall discriminate between the relative claims of these twenty-eight proposed roads—eleven States and one Territory? Where will you begin, and where end? If to enable these companies to execute their proposed works, it is necessary that the aid of the general government be primarily given, the policy will present a problem so comprehensive in its bearings, and important to our political and social well-being, as to claim, in anticipation, the severest analysis. Entertaining these views I recur with satisfaction to the experience and reflection of the last session of congress, as furnishing assurance that the subject will not fail to elicit a careful re-examination and rigid scrutiny.

It was my intention to present, on this occasion some suggestions regarding internal improvements by the general government, which want of time since the close of the last session prevented my submitting on the return to the House of Representatives, with objections, of the bill entitled, "An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain works heretofore commenced under authority of law;" but the space in this communication already occupied with other matter of immediate public exigency, constrains me to reserve the subject for a special message, which will be transmitted to the two houses of Congress at an early day.

The judicial establishment of the United States requires modification, and certain reforms in the manner of conducting the legal business of the government are also much needed; but as I have addressed you upon both of these subjects at length heretofore, I have only to call your attention to the suggestions then made.

My former recommendations, in relation to suitable provision for various objects of deep interest to the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, are renewed. Many of these objects partake largely of a national character, and are important independent of their relation to the prosperity of the only considerable organized community in the Union, entirely unrepresented in Congress.

I have thus presented suggestions on such subjects as appear to me to be of particular interest or importance, and, therefore, most worthy of consideration during the short remaining period allotted to the labors of the present congress.

Our forefathers of the thirteen United Colonies, in acquiring their independence, and in founding a Republic of the United States of America, have devolved upon us, their descendants, the greatest and the most noble trust ever committed to the hands of man, imposing upon all, and especially such as the public will may have invested, for the time, with political functions, the most sacred obligations.

We have to maintain inviolate the great doctrine of the inherent right of popular self-government; to reconcile the largest liberty of the individual citizen, with complete security of the public order; to render cheerful obedience to the laws of the land, to unite in enforcing their execution, and to frown indignantly upon all combinations to resist them; to harmonize a sincere and ardent devotion to the institutions of religious faith with the most perfect religious toleration; to preserve the rights of all by causing each to respect those of the others; to carry forward every social improvement to the utmost limit of perfectibility, by the free action of mind upon mind, not by the obtrusive intervention of misapplied force; to uphold the integrity and guard the limitations of our organic law; to preserve sacred from all touch of usurpation, as the very palladium of our political salvation, the reserved rights of the several States and of the people; to cherish, with loyal fealty and devoted affection, the Union, as the only sure foundation on which the hopes of civil liberty rest; to administer government with vigilant integrity and rigid economy; to cultivate peace and friendship with foreign nations, and demand and exact equal justice from all, but do wrong to none; to eschew intermeddling with the national policy and the domestic repose of other governments, and to repel it from our own; to be slow to shrink from war when the rights and the honor of the country call us to arms, but to cultivate by preference the arts of peace, seek enlargement of the rights of neutrality, and elevate and liberalize the intercourse of nations; and by such just and honorable means, and such only, whilst exalting the condition of the Republic, to assure to it the legitimate influence and the benign authority of a great example amongst all the powers of Christendom.

Under the solemnity of these convictions, the blessing of Almighty God is earnestly invoked to attend upon your deliberations, and upon all the counsels and acts of the government, to the end that, with common zeal and common efforts, we may, in humble submission to the Divine will, co-operate for the promotion of the supreme good of these United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, Dec. 4th, 1854.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Dec. 15, 1854.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

☞ We invite the especial attention of our readers to the following "Card" from the Ladies connected with the Lutheran Church of Bedford, and would advise all who can do so, to give them a call and render them all the encouragement in their power. That this Fair will be conducted in a becoming and creditable manner, the well known taste of the Ladies concerned in its management, gives full assurance. We wish them a profitable return for the expense and trouble to which they have subjected themselves.

LADIES FAIR!

A Fair will be held at the Court House commencing Christmas Morning, and continue till Tuesday evening. Useful and Fancy articles, together with Refreshments of every description, will be on hand.

The profits are to be applied to a benevolent purpose. LADIES.

Dec. 16, 1854

THE POOR.

☞ Under the present *high prices* of every thing eatable, connected with their *scarcity*, is it not possible that a number of persons in our community are in a state of want? A great many are unable to buy flour in any other way than by the few pounds, and yet there does not seem to be a pound of flour in town to retail!

This matter should be examined into, and some means adopted to help the helpless. Will not some of our citizens who are abundantly able join in raising a fund to secure a supply of flour to be furnished to those whose *necessities* may require it—and to others in better circumstances at *its original cost*. We will cheerfully become a member of such an ASSOCIATION. Let us do something.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

☞ We publish to-day, at full length, the annual message of President Pierce, satisfied that it will be read with deep interest by all into hands it may fall. It is written in a spirit of candor, and will compare favorably with any other message ever issued from the same quarter. The President explains every thing so fully, and so plainly, that the most ordinary mind cannot fail to understand the workings of the machinery of our great government. True to the Constitution and the principles of the Democratic Party, FRANKLIN PIERCE has proven himself well worthy the distinguished trust conferred upon him by the Freemen of this Republic, a fact which will be admitted by all candid men who carefully read his message.

☞ JOHN P. REED, ESQ., of this Borough, has been appointed agent for this county by the Merchants' Insurance Company of Philadelphia, so that all persons wishing to insure in this Institution can do so by calling on him, who is fully prepared to give all necessary information on the subject. The Company is said to be a good and reliable one.

POLITICAL PREACHERS!

☞ During the past year, a number of Ministers of the Gospel turned their attention almost exclusively to *politics*, prostituting their sacred desks to political harangues that would have disgraced the veriest grog-shop. Where they did not venture to discourse thus from the pulpit, they travelled around the country secretly sowing the seeds of *discord, hatred*, and *revenge*, to a dreadful extent—some even heading organizations banded together by an OATH revolting to every principle of free government, to say nothing of their corrupt and demoralizing effect upon the young and inexperienced. Some "Ministers" who had not the *hardihood* to acknowledge themselves MEMBERS of these organizations, advocated their doctrine as worthy of "*encouragement*"—such, for instance, was the case in the Methodist *Advocate* and Lutheran *Observer*, conducted by men who *preach* love and good will to ALL! But, to show that we are not merely expressing the opinion of *politicians* on this subject, we call the especial attention of the people to the following extract from a discourse recently delivered by the Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, and published in the *Presbyterian* of the 2d inst., which sustains, in a ten-fold degree, all we have said on this subject. Whilst many ministers, in every State in the Union, have engaged in this infamous business, thus depriving themselves of the respect and confidence of the people, and bringing *reproach* upon the Church, it is truly gratifying to know that our glorious country is not deficient in Preachers who are always ready to promulgate "*the promises of the Gospel issued in the death-cry from Calvary,*" AND NOTHING ELSE! No man ever was, or ever can be happy, who is destitute of GENUINE RELIGION—religion which commences at, and dwells in, THE HEART—and which directs the *thoughts* as well as the *acts* of a man in the right channel. Let not, therefore, the apostacy of certain TEACHERS, lead any to believe that there is no reality in Religion, but rather let all seek to drink at the fountain of eternal truth, and, by an upright walk and Godly conversation, exhibit the power of the Gospel in their own persons. We are digressing, however, having smply intended to call the attention of our readers to the following pointed and eloquent extract:

From the Presbyterian, Dec. 2.

Rev. Mr. Wadsworth's Thanksgiving Sermon.

The Rev. Mr. Wadsworth's discourse on Thanksgiving day, on Politics in Religion, which was received with much favour, has been published. The following extract, on topics of the times, will be read with interest.

"There is a common, and indeed a popular sense in which to carry *politics into religion*, is a curse and a sore wickedness. Take the word politics in its vulgar and most perverted meaning, as denoting the paltry chicanery of placeman for power—the low artifices of prostitute and false statesmanship for office and spoils—and the man who would seek its coalition with any great moral and religious interests deserves at our hands an indignant rebuke, and will, at God's hand, surely meet a most sore retribution. And yet, alas for us! just such coalition is frequently sought by good men in the midst of us. Yea, more emphatically alas! even *in the sacred desk* it finds advocates and patrons.

"I need not tell you that it has come to pass in these latter days, that these standing places of God's messengers to a ruined world, become oft-times the mere platforms for political harangues. These altars of our God, where the broken heart is demanded as a sacrifice to Jehova, become oft-times only 'seats of custom,' were the worldly tribute is rendered to Cæsar. The precepts of the divine law, thundered from Sinai; the promises of the gospel issued in the death-cry from Calvary; alas! they are all set aside and forgotten, that these embassadors of God may discourse political declamation upon moot-points that divide our political parties.—Either because these men find the duties of their sacred profession so light, and their consequent leisure so abunbant; or because they regard the care of souls so trivial a concern in comparison with the general enlightment of society on these political questions; or, it may be, because they regard themselves as men of such prodigious powers and special inspiration, as to make it their extraordinary call to leave to their humbler and less gifted brethren the care of the ark in the fields of Beth-shemish, while they strive about the golden mice with the lords of the Philistines.

"Certain we are that for some reason, into their religion, such as it is, they carry some of the veriest abominations of ruffian and radical politics. Their pulpits become platforms, where all questions of practical morals are discussed as side issues with some aim of the demagogues.—The cross of Christ is taken down from its high place, as the crowning glory of the sanctuary, and in its stead—as an engine of reform—is lifted the ballot box. And with this advocacy and patronage in the Church's high places, it has, not marvellously, come to pass that the edification of the audiences should be after their kind. Certain we are at least of the fact, that many a christian man looks to-day to the foulest machinery of partizan politics as an efficient auxiliary in a reformation of morals. Temperance—moral reform—religious education—universal brotherhood—indeed all things that are true, and pure, and lovely, and of good report, are—to speak technically—by a species of moral log-rolling, linked as twin issues with the foulest aims of ruffian demagogues seeking preferment and place. Nay, verily alas! these heavenly moral virtues, that as white robed angels on radient wings should be all unsoiled by dust and soaring sweetly in God's sunshine, are harnessed side by side with bank charters, and tariff provisions, to drag the chariot of some unprincipled place-man into honour and power.

"I am not, of course, condemning, nor will I be misunderstood as condemning, any conscientious endeavor to legislate crime out of a community. O no. I hold it to be my right (and I will not insult your understandings by attempting proof of such a truism.) I hold it to be my most bounden duty, to seek all honorable legislation to aid me in the suppression of popular iniquities. Intemperance, oppression, Sabbath-breaking, profaneness, these, and the whole great catalogue of flagrant immoralities, are as very felonies on a man's civil rights, as are highway robbery, or adultery, or murder. And as an integral part of society for whose widest regard the government is created, I can come to that government, not asking as a favor, but claiming as a right, that it protect me and my beloved ones from such foul felonies on my interests.

"But then, as Christian freemen, in a high-minded and manly way, to seek legislative action in maintenance of these great moral interests, this is one thing—but another thing is it altogether, to enter into foul partnership with political partizans for the sake of such legislation—making temperance and Sabbath-keeping, and the Bible in schools, and all or any great practical morality twin-measures, co-ordinate and co-equal issues, with the charter of a Sabbath-breaking railroad, or a swindling banking house, or a monopolizing gas company. The first is only a goodly, and lawful, and noble *carrying the grand science of government into religion*; while the last is manifestly an ignoble carrying of *politics*—politics in its most vulgar and abhorrent sense, with all its monstrous shapes and gigantic abominations—*politics—politics in religion!*"

From the Pennsylvanian.

KNOW NOTHING-ISM IN DANGER!

Every Member of the Order subject to a Criminal Prosecution, according to the Opinion of JAMES M. PORTER, one of the ablest Judges in Pennsylvania.

The infamous and unconstitutional organization that delights in this cognomen, is fast approaching a position from which it will not be able to escape.—The exposition in one of the Massachusetts Courts, exhibited the dangerous character of the combination, as the facts were elicited from the lips of members themselves. The witnesses there examined, acknowledged that a disclosure of the secrets of the Order would subject them to punishment by the laws of the land. One Judge has been found in this State who has charged a Grand Jury directly upon the subject, and informed them that the Order was a legitimate object of criminal indictment. There will be many other Judges found who will take the same view, and thereby test the Constitutional character of the organization. We have heard several eminent Lawyers in Philadelphia declare that the first member of the secret order brought to trial would be convicted, if the facts as made public, were proven, as the organization was in clear violation of the laws and the constitution. We copy the following notice of the CHARGE of Hon. JAMES M. PORTER to the Grand Jury of Wayne County a few days since:

In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Wayne county, at Honesdale, on the 5th inst. His Honor, JAMES M. PORTER, President Judge, after recapitulating the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and of this State, in regard to the rights of conscience and other civil rights of the citizen, whether native or naturalized, proceeded in an able and lucid manner, to strongly charge the Grand Jury against all combinations of persons banded together by vows, oaths, or other obligations, for the purpose—WHETHER ACCOMPLISHED OR NOT—of depriving any citizen, native or naturalized, of any right or rights given and secured to him by the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania or of the United States.

His Honor told the Grand Jury, in strong and decided language, that if they, or any of them, knew of any such combination, or if complaint should be legally made to them of the existence of any such combination in this county, it was clearly ther duty, under the oaths they have taken as Grand Jurors, to present the same to this Court, by indictment, that they might be dealt with according to the common law, which, by its wisdom and plasticity, happily adapted itself to the redress of every wrong, and the punishment of every possible offence against public justice and the common rights of the citizen.

Judge Porter further said in his Charge to the Grand Jury, that no oath or obligation taken to do an unlawful act, was, or could be, binding in law or conscience, though no person could be compelled to swear that he, himself, was a member of such a combination; still he could be COMPELLED to swear who of others were, if within his knowledge, notwithstanding he had taken an OATH to keep such knowledge secret, as such oath was clearly illegal and void, if the secret was to be kept among the members of an illegal combination.

STARTLING EXPOSURE.

Hear what a subordinate Know Nothing Lodge says of the GRAND Council in New York!

It appears that the Grand Council of Know-Nothings in the State of New-York, has directed that the members of the Subordinate Lodges, be interrogated under oath as to how they voted at the recent election in that State. Some of the Lodges in Brooklyn have refused to comply with the insolent mandate, and have denounced the tyranny of the act in no measured terms. Americans must not charge the down-trodden masses of Europe with servility, if they themselves are prepared to submit to so degrading a thraldom. We give the resolutions passed in one of the Brooklyn Lodges:

"Resolved, That we repudiate and condemn the afore-mentioned action of the Grand Council, as Anti-American, Anti-Republican, and the most unwarrantable, abominable and dangerous assumption of Despotic power ever attempted in this Republic; in its Confessional, Penance, and threats of Excommunication, only equalled by the Holy Inquisition of Spain, and only worthy of imitation by the Grand Council of Cardinals at Rome.

"Resolved, That any American assenting or yielding obedience to such degrading and Inquisitorial requisitions, inherits not the spirit of his revolutionary sires, and is unworthy the name of a son of '76, and deseends to the level of an ignorant Papist.

"Resolved, That we recommend our brethren to panse and camly reflect, before they aid in centralizing so dangerous a power in the hands of a body, who, however pure they may be, may at some future time, be composed of unprincipled men, who, regardless of the public interests, will wield it for their own personal aggrandizement."

The tendency of all such bodies is not only to demoralize their own members, but also to destroy all confidence and security in our citizens generally. To obey the order of the Grand Council in this particular, would be a complete surrender of individual liberty, and a death blow to the hopes of prtriots everywhere.

Meeting of Congress.

Congress met on the 4th instant—a quorum present in both branches. The President of the Senate, Mr. Atchinson, being absent Gen. Cass was unanimously elected to preside over the body. The General accepted the honor, but declined anything more than a temporary appointment for the day. The House was called to order by Speaker Boyd. Both houses being thus organized, the President's Message was sent in about 2 o'clock, and read. In the Senate 10,000 extra copies of the Messages, with the accompanying documents, and in the House 20,000 were ordered to be printed.

On Tuesday, the Senate elected Mr. Bright, of Indiana, to preside over the body until the arrival of Mr. Atchinson, who is not expected in Washington for two or three weeks. In the House a variety of bills were introduced, or announced as in preparation. Among the latter one (by a Mr. Taylor, a Whig Know-Nothing Clergyman of Tennessee,) to repeal the naturalization laws, and another to prevent the enlistment of persons of foreign birth in the army and navy! An interesting debate took place on a resolution of inquiry relative to the ministerial conference at Ostend.

On Wednesday, nothing of importance transpired in the Senate. In the House, the resolution of inquiry relative to the meeting of American Ministers at Ostend, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The message of the President, at the close of the last session, vetoing the River and Harbor Bill, was considered and discussed, and on the question of passing the bill against the veto, the vote stood ayes 95, noes 80. Not being two-thirds, the bill fell.

Nothing of importance transpired in either branch on Thursday. In the House, the death of a member, Mr. Ewing, of Kentucky, was announced. A report from the Committee of Ways and Means was read, and the Pension and Indian Appropriation bills were submitted. Both branches adjournad over till Monday.

JUDGE BLACK'S ADDRESS.

The following notice of the address and of its distinguished Author, appeared lately in the columns of the "Iron City," and meeting, as it does, our full and decided approbation, we transfer it to our columns with pleasure:

"The above is the title of a pamphlet which has been placed on our table, and which has recently been issued from the press. It contains about sixteen pages, and comes forth, of course, under the auspices of the Agricultural Society of Somerset county.

We always read the productions of Chief Justice Black with care and curiosity. Even his legal opinions as published in the newspapers—although not possessing much interest with the general reader outside of the legal profession—are perused by us with a degree of earnestness which we can scarcely account for. It may be because we have known the man for many years, and because we like the elements which constitute his personal and private character. We have always since our first acquaintance with him, looked upon him as a man of great abilities and decided character. Whenever he sets the massive machinery of his brain at work—whether in private converse or public task—his friends need have no nervousness or solicitude about the emanations of his intellect.

Born and reared in a locality diversified by mountains and valleys—spending the greater portion of his life in the quiet scenes of country life, and habituated to the calm contemplation of all subjects worthy of his investigating mind—no man that we know of in this State could have been selected by the Society more suitable to the delivery of the annual address.

In a literary point of view, this production must command more than respect. A scholar cannot fail to perceive in it the workings of a mind well trained in the rules that regulate composition. The author must be a man who has carefully studied the standard works of our language. We venture to assert that Milton, Addison, Macauley and Shakspeare are his daily companions, when his duties permit him to indulge in general reading. His style is really refreshing and inspiring in these days of long-spun sentences and sickening verbiage. He always, in his compositions, gives us an example which is worthy of imitation.

But he is not acomplished merely in his knowledge of the great English masters. He shows a thorough familiarity with the ancient classics. And this, in him, is not idle display, or vain pedantry.

How beautifully his classic lore is made subservient and delightful, in an address to a rural people not much accustomed to the fables of mythology, is evident in the simple yet facinating manner in which he speaks to them of the dawn of Agriculture, and recounts the achievements of Ceres. We have not lately seen anything half so enchanting. These things cause us to admire the scholarship of the Chief Justice, and to point him out as a model to our young barristers and judges.

He has not a particle of affectation. His style is felicitous, perspicuous, easy and flowing. The images he wishes to impress are clear. What he designs them to be, they are.

This pamphlet will add much to the literary fame of the author. We wish it could be read

by all our citizens, so that the eminent abilities of the man might be appreciated fully.

In concluding this hastily written notice, we cannot refrain from saying, that Chief Justice Black possesses one of the most towering intellects of the republic. His course is upward and onward. And in admiration of his private worth, sterling heart, and commanding talents we will yield to no others in the Commonwealth.

COUNTERFEIT.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says a new batch of counterfeit X's on the State Bank of Ohio is getting into circulation. Look out for them; they are exceedingly well done.

MARRIED:

On the 7th inst., at Indiana, Pa., by the Rev. Andrew McElvain, J. ED. BELCH, of Blair County, to Miss ELIZA C. MCKERMAN, of Indiana.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the Estate of Samuel Gruber, late of Southampton Township, deceased, have been this day granted to the subscriber, living in said Township. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same are requested to make known the same without delay.

MARY GRUBER.
Dec. 15, 1854. *Executrix.*

NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to examine the exceptions filed to the account of David Stoler, administrator of John Stoler, late of Liberty Township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 5th day of January prox., at 1 o'clock P. M., at his office in Bedford Borough, when and where all persons interested are notified to attend.

WM. M. HALL,
Dec. 15, 1854. *Auditor.*

NOTICE!

The undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, to distribute to and among Creditors the fund in the hands of John Alsip, Sheriff, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Daniel W. Lehman, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 5th day of January prox., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his office in Bedford Borough, when and where all persons interested are notified to attend.

WM. M. HALL,
Dec. 15, 1854. *Auditor.*

NOTICE!

Soldiers of the War of 1812, and the soldiers of the Revolution, their widows, children, and representatives, may find it to their interest, in calling upon the undersigned on or before the 1st of January next.

JOSEPH W. TATE.
Bedford, Dec. 15, 1854.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of John Cessna, Esq., administrator of the estate of Jacob Dively, deceased, to and amongst the parties entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford on Wednesday, the 27th day of December, instant, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

JNO. P. REED, *Auditor.*
Dec. 15, 1854.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County to examine the exceptions and report the facts, in the matter of the exceptions filed to the account of John Mower, Esq., Executor of the last will, &c., of Thomas Hunt, Esq., deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Bedford on Thursday, the 4th day of January next, when and where all parties can attend if they see proper.

JNO. P. REED, *Auditor.*
Dec. 15, 1854.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 13th day of January next, the following described

REAL ESTATE,

in Monroe Township, containing about seventy-three acres, 10 acres of which are cleared and having thereon erected a log house, log barn, &c., adjoining lands of Catharine Gillam, Daniel Swartzwelder, the undersigned and others.

☞Terms: CASH.

JOSEPH O'NEAL,
Administrator of Abel Koons, deceased.
Dec. 15, 1854.

WE PUBLISH THIS DAY, DEC. 11, 1854,

FANNY FERN'S
NOVEL,
Ruth Hall.
A TALE OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

400 pp. 12mo, Cloth. Price, $1 25.

Every body KNOWS FANNY FERN; every body has laughed and cried over her sparkling, dashing, truthful, genial writings; every body will wish to read this, her first novel, and every one who does read it will pronounce it her greatest work. Says an able critic who has read the proof sheets, "RUTH HALL is a work which not only exceeds any thing which Fanny Fern has before written, but which in many respects passes any other work whatever. For intense and sustained interest of narrative, for originality of conception and treatment, for scorching sarcasm and withering rebuke of pretensions and hypocrisy, for elevation of moral tone and winsomeness of religious inculcations, for vigor, freshness, simplicity, directness and fascination of style, we have never seen its equal. * * * The story takes possession of our hearts at once; we follow 'RUTH' through her trials with as much interest as though she were our own sister; she breathes not a sigh, she suffers not a sorrow, which the reader does not feel as acutely as though the first came from his own heart, and the second were one of his own sad experiences. The characters are such as we are constantly meeting in every-day life; and how boldly and skilfully they are drawn, how powerfully the story is told, how touching is its pathos, how sparkling its wit, how irresistable its humor, how severe its satire, and how true its moral, no adequate idea can be gained except by reading it."

RUTH HALL will be for sale by booksellers generally. To any one sending us the retail price, we will send a copy of the work, post-paid. Published by

MASON BROTHERS,
Dec. 8, 1851.—3t. 23 *Park Row, New-York.*

PULMONARY DISEASE.—There is a remedy prepared by Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, of 140 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. that has won great renown in the way of curing the various incipient diseases of the lungs and pulmonary apparatus. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is no quack nostrum, but has won and kept the confidence of men of the highest standing. Dr. Keyser prepares and mixes all the ingredients of the Pectoral Syrup with his own hands, and says that he will continue to do so. If you wish a good medicine for a cough or cold, you can buy it at RUPP & OSTER'S in this place and at COLVIN & ROBISON'S, Schellsburg.

JOY FOR THE INVALID.—We cut the following from the Philadelphia Saturday Gazette, and recommend our readers to peruse it carefully, and those suffering should not delay purchasing:

"DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—This celebrated medicine, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at the imposing German Medicine Store, No. 120 ARCH street, is exciting unprecedented public attention, and the proprietor, who is a scientific physician, is selling immense quantities of it. The virtues of this remedy are so fully set forth in the extended notice of it, to be seen in our advertising columns, that there is hardly any room left for us to speak of it. This much we may add—Of the long train of physical ills to which humanity is heir, there is none more distressing than general derangement of the digestive apparatus, which never fails to accompany a disordered state of the liver. Headache, piles, languor, fretfulness, a bilious tougue, a morbid breath, loss of appetite—in short, an indescribable wretchedness of existence, are its insufferable and life-wasting attendants. These diseases, which have baffled the skill of the ablest Doctors, have been radically cured by Hoofland's German Bitters."—See advertisement.

☞PALPATATION OF THE HEART, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Costiveness and Piles, are all relieved and cured in an incredible short space of time, by Carter's Spanish Mixture, the great tonic and purifier of the blood. It contains not a particle of Mercury, Opium, or any noxious drugs; is perfectly harmless, and has cured more than five hundred cases of disease.

We can only refer the reader to the certificates, a few of which may be found in another column, and all of which are detailed in full around the bottle. It is the greatest of all Spring and Fall Medicines, and possesses an influence over the blood truly remarkable.

See advertisement.

THE MARKETS.

☞Flour in all the Eastern markets commands from $8 50 to $9 50 according to quality. Wheat $2 to $2 05 per bushel. The Bedford market is as high as Baltimore or Philadelphia!

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer, at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of December, 1854, the following described Real Estate:

A Tract of 184 acres of Land situate partly in Juniata and partly in Napier Township, adjoinging lands of Peter Hillegass, Jacob Dull, Christian Dannaker, George Colvin, and others—about one-half cleared—a Log House, Log Barn, and other necessary buildings thereon erected—also an Apple Orchard and never-failing Spring thereon.

Terms:—One-third in hand and balance in two equal annual payments.

NICHOLAS WHITELINE,
Adm'r of the Estate of Christian Biene, dec'd.
Dec. 8, 1854.—4t.

Public Sale of Valuable
REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Abel Johnson, deceased, will sell, at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of January, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M.,

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Southampton Township, adjoining lands of Truman Tewell's heirs, Abner Tewell, and others, containing 169 acres, about —— acres cleared, with a two story Log House, and double Log Barn thereon erected.

Terms:—Cash at the confirmation of the sale. Sale on the premises.

JOHN JOHNSON,
Administrator of Abel Johnson, deceased.
Dec. 8, 1854.

NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County: In the matter of the Petition of Gen. William H. Irwin for leave to perpetuate testimony, and the Rule thereon issued to Thomas Griffith, and The President and Directors of the Huntingdon and Broadtop Rail Road and Coal Company, and all others interested, to appear and show cause, &c. The undersigned appointed by said Court to examine witnesses on the part of all parties in interest, and reduce their testimony to writing, gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the public house of James Echelberger, in Hopewell Township, in said County, on Monday, 15th January, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., continuing to sit until all the testimony is taken, when and where all persons interested are notified to attend.

O. E. SHANNON,
Dec. 8, 1854.* *Commissioner.*

CAUTION.

My wife Sarah having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to caution all persons against trusting or harboring her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

ZACHEUS LUMAN.
Dec. 8, 1854.*

NOTICE.

All persons are notified that I am determined not to pay the notes given by me to Elisha Smith, Sr., for land, unless he complies with the article of agreement, unless compelled by law.

LEWIS MILLER.
Dec. 8, 1854.*

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Bedford Township, sometime in October last, a black and white spotted Heifer, with both ears cropped—no other marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SAMUEL WALTER.
Dec. 8, 1854.*

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Peter Fisher, late of Bedford Borough, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

O. E. SHANNON, Adm'r.
Nov. 10, 1854.*

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The undersigned respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have just received a very full assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS, which will be offered at very reduced rates.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Oct. 13, 1854.

News for the People!
NEW GOODS AT CHEAP CORNER, NO. I.

Fellow-Citizens: We take this opportunity of returning you our most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage you have so kindly bestowed on us. We would also inform you that we have just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large and well selected assortment of Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets; Peter Shams, for over coats, Jeans, Ladies' fine dress goods, such as Silks, Alpacas, Coburg Cloths, Bombazines, Merinoes, and a large assortment of Bay State Shawls, Hosiery, for Ladies, Comforts, Crapes, Collars, &c., &c.—Mens,' Womens,' Boys' and Childrens' Shoes and Boots, and a general assortment of Groceries. Crushed and pulverized Sugars, best Rio Coffee, Teas of all kinds, N. O. Molasses, Golden Syrup, Mackerel, Salt by the sack, Baker's Chocolate, Broma Cocoa, and a general assortment of Goods usually kept in a country Store.

☞All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

SANSOM & GEPHART.
Oct. 13, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.
Nov. 24, 1854.

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon my farm, in West Providence Township, Bedford County, either by hunting or otherwise, as the law will be enforced against all who do so without respect to persons. So look out!

MICHAEL S. RICHEY.
Dec. 1, 1854.

Public Sale
of
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of December, 1854, the following described REAL ESTATE, situate in Bedford Township, containing two hundred and fifty-four acres of lime-stone land, with an inexhaustable spring of water. The improvements are a two-story log dwelling House, double log Barn, Spring House, Smoke House, and other out-buildings thereon erected: also, a large apple orchard of choice fruit thereon.

Terms:—$1,200 in cash, and balance in two equal annual payments.

Also, 30 acres, adjoining the above, with a new House, new Stable, and ten or twelve acres cleared—balance well timbered—good water at the door.

JOSIAH RITCHEY,
Adm'r of the Estate of Henry Miller, deceased.
Dec. 1, 1854.—4t.

Tavern Property,
FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber, being desirous of discontinuing his present business, will sell or rent the tavern-house at present occupied by him, known as the "WILLIAM TELL" House, situate on Centre street, not far from the Market house, Cumberland.

The property is in good repair. The House commodious, having bar-room, dining room, parlors, 14 bed-rooms, and kitchen. There are also a good smoke-house, carriage-house, and stabling for 25 head of horses. There is a good spring of water on the lot, and the town race passes at the bottom of it.

The house, with the bedding and other furniture, which is in good condition, will be sold a bargain, if early application is made. If not sold in a few weeks the house will be for rent.

WM. KNOST.
Cumberland, Oct. 28, 1854.

KEAGY'S FOUNDRY!

The subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the people of Middle Woodberry Township, and the country at large, that they are now prepared, at their establishment, one mile south of Woodberry, Bedford County, to furnish four-horse Threshing Machines, Pierponts' Patent Shaker, Cider Mills, Ploughs of every description, Keagy's Cooking Stoves, two different patterns, and two different patterns of Coal Stoves—Plough Castings, Wagon Boxes of all sizes, and cast Dinner Bells of three different sizes—also, Mill Castings of every variety. We are also prepared to fit up Machinery in the best and most durable style, and will give prompt attention to all orders in this line.

The public are respectfully invited to give us a call, as we feel satisfied that both our work and terms will please all who do so.

J. M. SNOWDEN,
WM. B. BLAKE,
Proprietors.
Oct. 27, 1854.

A CARD.

DR. CALVIN M. FITCH, of New York, would announce to the citizens of Western Pennsylvania that he is at present delivering a course of LECTURES at PITTSBURGH, where he will remain till December 18th, during which period he may be consulted daily, at his rooms at the City Hotel, corner of Third and Smithfield streets, for

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION,
ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS,
DYSPEPSIA, FEMALE DISEASES,

and all others connected with or predisposing to Consumption, in the treatment of which his ample experience and unrivalled opportunity for observation have given him the most marked success.

Dr. Fitch desires to see his patients personally in every instance where it is possible; where it is not, a careful statement of the case may be sent by letter, to which a prompt reply will be returned, giving his opinion of the case, and when he is willing to undertake the treatment, will state the expense of the remedies requisite.

Nov. 17, 1854.

STRAY COW.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Bedford Township, about the middle of November last, a large Brindle Cow, two white spots on hind legs—no marks—supposed to be about five years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM SELLERS.
Dec. 1, 1854.

Valuable Hotel Property at
Private Sale!

THE subscriber will sell at Private Sale, that well-known THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in the town of Berlin, Somerset county, Pa., now in the occupancy of John H. Smith, situate on the south-east conner of the upper square, Main street, in the most public and pleasant part of the town—with every convenience for a first class Hotel. Abundance of good water on the premises, and but a few feet from the kitchen door. Easy of access from every part of the town by all kinds of vehicles, and with good stabling sufficient for Fifty horses. Together with three Lots, containing an acre of ground, at a short distance from the tavern, and easy of access. The property being entirely new it is consequently in excellent repair, and is one of the most desirable Hotel properties between Cumberland and Pittsburg.

Terms easy.

☞If not sold before the latter part of January, the above property will be for rent. Inquiries can be addressed to the subscriber at Berlin.

RUDOLPH ECOSE, Sr.
Nov. 8, 1854.

Public Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

The subscriber, executor of the Will of Jacob Werking, deceased, will sell, at public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of December next, the following

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, TO WIT:

One Trsct of Patented Land situate in South Woodberry Township, Bedford County, containing 30 acres and allowance, nearly all cleared and under fence, and an adjoining Tract of mountain Land, containing 65 acres and allowance, about 14 acres of which are cleared, the balance good timber land.

The improvements on the Tract first mentioned are a large well finished Frame House, two stories high, with a back building for dining room, Kitchen, &c. Another frame building, the lower part used for a spring house and wash house, the upper part for a Cabinet maker's shop, an excellent Bank Barn, recently built, with wagon shed attached, a smoke house and other out buildings. The buildings, fences, &c., are in good repair.

There is also a large orchard of choice fruit trees on the premises, and a great variety of plum, cherry, pear and other trees in the yard and around the buildings, and as the property is near the mountain on the east side, there si generally an abundance of fruit every year, and of the best quality—this, together with the handsome situation, good spring water, and other advantages, makes this property a very desirable one, worthy of the attention of any person wishing to purchase land.

As the subscriber is also authorized to sell, at private sale, any person desirous of purchasing in that way will please call on him at any time previous to the day of sale.

Terms—One third in hand 1st April next, when possession will be given, balance in three equal annual payments without interest, secured in the usual manner.

JOS. B. NOBLE,
Executor.
Nov. 17, 1854.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

Just received a very large assortment of Cobb's series of School Books, to which we would respectfully call the attention of the Merchants of Bedford County. We can supply them wholesale as cheap as they can be bought in small quantities in the cities. Our stock of miscellaneous Books, Stationery, &c., is also very extensive, and our facilities for procuring goods are such, that *any thing* ordered, if not already on hand, can be procured in a very short time.

SHRYOCK, REED & Co.
Mansion House, Chambersburg, Pa.
Nov. 17. 1854,—3m.

MUSIC.

A large assortment of MUSIC for the *Piano, Guitar, Violin, &c.*, always on hand. Orders promptly attended to.

SHRYOCK, REED & Co.
Chambersburg, Pa.
Nov. 17, 1854.—3m.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land, in Monroe Township, in the name of "Johnson's Heirs," *one hundred* acres, more or less, lately surveyed and patented by Surveyor Sams, as 107 acres. A small improvement by Henry Mills has (I understand) been made upon the tract, but without any authority from the undersigned, whose deed is of record in the Clerk's Office, Bedford. This land, which is good and lays well, will be sold at a fair price, if application be soon made to the Hon. Job Mann or to the owner.

LAW. TALIAFERRO.
Dec. 1, 1854.

MAKE SETTLEMENT.

The subscriber, determined to have all his business settled up by the first day of January next, requests all indebted to note the fact, and those who have claims against him will also present them for settlement in like manner. All who neglect this notice will subject themselves to costs.

Dec. 1, 1854. JOHN MILLER.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of David Barley, late of South Woodbury Township, Bedford county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY BARLEY,
SIMON BRUMBAUGH,
Administrators.
Oct. 14, 1854.

FALL DRESS GOODS!

Delaines, Cashmeres, Alpaccas, Thibet Cloths, &c., &c., of every color, just received and for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.
June 9, 1854.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Having secured the services of a competent Agent in Washington, D. C., he will give especial attention to Soldiers' Pensions, Claims, and Bounty Lands.

☞Office on Julianna Street, one door North of the residence of Samuel H. Tate, and immediately opposite Capt. Beckwith's Hotel.

He has for sale one FARM situate in Monroe Township, containing 180 acres of land, 70 acres cleared and under fence, with house and barn thereon erected. There is an orchard of excellent fruit on the premises.

Also, 300 Acres of Limestone land, situate in Woodcock Valley, one and-a-half miles north of the town of Bloody Run.

Also, 500 Acres of first rate timber land, situate in Hopewell Township, lying south of the contemplated Chambersburg and Bedford Rail Road.

Also, 1800 acres of unimproved land in Bedford and Fulton counties which will be sold low to actual settlers.

The above lands will be sold in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

April 21, 1854.

CROCKS.

Apple Butter and Milch Crocks can be had at my Pottery in Schellsburg, by any quantity, for Cash. In all cases of sale, a reasonable per centage will be allowed to storekeepers, but no carriage will be allowed by me.

PETER SCHELL.
Sept. 1, 1854.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN.
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day inch measure, which is ready sale at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.
July 21, 1851.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, on the Will of George Reighart, have been issued to the undersigned, Executors of said Will—that all persons having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted are notified to make payment.

ISAAC E. REIGHART,
JONATHAN REIGHART,
Nov. 3, 1854. *Executors.*

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Henry Miller, late of Bedford Township, deceased, will make immediate payment—and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSIAH RICHEY,
Sept. 29, 1854. *Administrator.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of David Thompson, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN BROWN,
Executor.
Oct. 27, 1854.

FOR SALE.

The Stock, Fixtures and GOOD WILL of the old and well established Clothing Store situate on the corner of Clinton and Locust sts., Johnstown, Pa., being one of the best locations for a business of the kind in town, and doing a very good business at the present time. The present propretors wishing to retire from business, being the only reason for selling off. For further particulars address

JOSEPH GANS & Co.
Nov. 17, 1854.—1m.

New Firm! New Store!! and New Goods!!!

The subscribers, having just received and opened at the old stand of J. H. SCHELL, a new and splendid assortment of Goods, respectfully invite the patronage of the public.

Their stock consists of

Staple & Fancy Goods,

of the finest and newest styles; also, a large assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, Nails, Glassware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, and, in fact, every article that is kept in a well regulated country store, all of which have been carefully selected, and will be sold on the most favorable terms for *CASH or PRODUCE.*

MARIA SCHELL,
JACOB S. SCHELL.
Schellsburg, Pa., Nov. 10, 1854.

NEW FALL GOODS!

The undersigned thankful to their numerous patrons for their kind and very liberal patronage, respectfully informs them that they have just received from the eastern cities, a handsome assortment of new style Fall Goods, suitable for the present and coming season, comprising French and English Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Satin and Worsted Vestings, Cravats and hdkffs., knit Merino Shirts and Drawers, Cashmeres, Mansseline De Rege, Mousseline Delaines, Coburg and Thibet Cloths, Alpacas, Silk Poplins, Black Gros De Rhine, and Fancy Silks, Prints from a fip up, Muslins bleached and unbleached from a fip up, all widths, Thibet and Bay State Shawls, Ginghams, Checks, Linseys, Tickings, Drillings, Cambrics, Nankeens, Crash, Diapers, Damask Table Cloths and Covers, White Goods, Embroiders, Sleeves, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, and Brooms, Groceries, N. O. Sugars, White Clarified, Pulverized, and Crushed do., Golden Syrup, N. O. Molasses, good Rio Coffee 12½, Prime do 15 cents, Spices, Teas, Chocolate, Extract of Coffee, Tobacco, Flax Seed, Sperm and Whale Oils, Drugs, Patent Medicine, Cattle Powders, together with 1001 other articles adapted to the wants of the people, all of which they will sell at the very lowest possible prices for cash and approved produce, or upon short credit to good and punctual customers. And, as our motto, short profits, many sales, and quick returns, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, we feel assured we can make it to the advantage of all in search of cheap bargains to give us a call before purchasing.

All kinds of Produce taken for Goods.

RUPP & OSTER.
Bedford, Sept. 22, 1854.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE
AND FANCY GOODS.

A Choice Assortment of the Finest Quality, For Sale at the Lowest Cash Prices, at

WM. B. ELTONHEAD'S,

No. 184 South Second Street, between Pine and Union, West Side, PHILADELPHIA.

The assortment embraces a *Large and Select Stock of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Albata Ware, plated with fine Silver, &c. Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c.—Jet Goods, Pens and Pencil Articles* of a superior quality, deserving the examination of those who desire to procure the *best goods* at the *Lowest Cash Prices.*

Having a *practical knowledge* of the business, and all available facilities for Importing and Manufacturing, the subscriber confidently invites purchasers, believing that he can supply them on terms as favorable as any other establishment in either of the Atlantic Cities.

☞All kinds of Diamond and Pearl Jewelry and Silver Ware manufactured to order, within a reasonable time.

☞Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware *faithfully repaired.*

WM. B. ELTONHEAD,
No. 184 South Second Street, a few doors above the Second Street Market, West Side.

☞In the South Window of the Store may be seen the famous BIRD CLOCK, which commands the admiration of the scientific and curious.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

Reeve L. Knight,
(Successor to Hartley & Knight,)

BEDDING AND CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 148 South Second Street,

Five doors above Spruce Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Where he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of every article in his line of business. FEATHERS, FEATHER-BEDS, Patent Spring Mattresses, Curled Hair, Moss, Corn Husk and Straw Mattresses, Velvet Tapestry, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Venetian, List, Rag and Hemp Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Canton Mattings, Cocoa and Spanish Mattings, Floor and Stair Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Table and Piano Covers, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

Cassinetts cheaper than ever—Kentucky Jeans—Flannels, Linseys—Cloths and every description of Winter Goods, we offer at prices that cannot fail to please.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.
Oct. 27, 1854.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Overcoats, Cassimere and Cassinett Coats, Vests, &c., cheap, by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Mens, Boys, and Childrens, Boots and Shoes—Womens and Misses morocco, Seal and Calfskin Bootees and walking Shoes—received and for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

OLD SEVENTY SIX.

Hungarians, Cuban, Young America, Tylorese and Pearl Slouch Hats, for men and Boys—also, Caps in great variety, for sale by

A. B CRAMER & Co.

A two-Horse Wagon, and one Top Buggy, new, and work warranted, for sale cheap on a liberal credit, or for Country Produce.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Iron, Nails, Spikes, and Grain and Grass Scythes for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Wool, Rag, List and Hemp Carpeting, from 18c up, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

For Sale Cheap!

One large *Ten Plate Stove*—with doors complete, by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!

Just received, a lot of *Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, &c., &c.*, which we offer on the most reasonable terms.

SHRYOCK, REED & Co.
Chambersburg, Pa.
Nov. 17, 1854.—3m.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1854, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAP SIDE at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,

RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, send given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—1y.

ZINC PAINTS.

One-third cheaper than White Lead, and free from all Poisonous Qualities.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

HAVING greatly enlarged their works, and improved the quality of their products, are prepared to execute orders for their SUPERIOR PAINTS. DRY, and GROUND IN OIL, in assorted packages of from 25 to 500 pounds; also DRY, in barrels, of 200 pounds each. Their WHITE ZINC, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted PURE and unsurpassed for BODY and UNIFORM WHITENESS.

A method of preparation has recently been discovered, which enables the Company to warrant their paints to keep soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their paints will be superior to any other in the market.

Their BROWN ZINC PAINT, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the Zinc ores from New Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces.

Their STONE COLOR PAINT possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting Cottages, Depots, Cut-building, Bridges, &c.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms by their Agents.

FRENCH & RICHARDS,

Wholesale Paint Dealers and Importers, N. W. cor. of 10th & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—6m.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new paterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens!"

Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WARE*? Do you want to see a *fine assortment of* COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the *"right stripe,"* or FURNISHING ARTICLES that *"can't be beat,"* or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all* or *any* of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,
McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞ If you want an OUTFIT of
CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING,
I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854—1y.

STRAY SHEEP.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Colerain Township, about the 3d of November inst. nine Sheep, eight of which are white, and one black—left ear slit of the white ones, and the black has the right ear cut off. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

BOSTIAN FATTER.

Nov. 24, 1854.*

STRAY STEER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Union Township, Bedford County, on the 6th of November inst., a Black Steer, with a white face, supposed to be about two years old last Spring—crop off left ear—fork out of right ear. No other marks. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HENRY McDONNALD.

Nov. 24, 1854.*

PLASTERING LATHS.

The subscriber having rebuilt a mill for sawing, in Union Township, is prepared to furnish any quantity of 'plastering Laths' at the shortest notice, at $1,50 per thousand for three feet long—other lengths in proportion. Address St. Clairsville.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Feb. 17, 1854.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞ This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.: to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.

—Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run; A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flottering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

Truth is Mighty!

Important news for the Invalids of Albany!

PULVERMARCHE'S

HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS,

A New, Novel, and strictly Scientific Mode of applying Electro-Magnetism for the Instant Relief and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

Is for the first time introduced to the people of Albany and vicinity. We know that there is too much good sense among the inhabitants of this place to desire a long, unmeaning, extravagant advertisement; hence we shall simply give you a history of the Chains, and the success they have had in curing within the last year, *NERVOUS DISEASES.*

Pulvermacher's Electric Chains were first used in France, three years since, where the success that attended their use, soon attracted the attention of the FIRST MEDICAL men in Paris, who took pains to give them a still further trial, and recommended their adoption in the different Medical Colleges of that Kingdom. Within the last two years they have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and England, where they soon became the most popular article for the INSTANT RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE of that class of diseases called Nervous.

One year since they were introduced into the United States, and can now be found in all the principal cities in the Union. It is necessary to speak at length of their great success and unparalleled sale, wherever they have been introduced. It is sufficient to state that they are highly recommended by Professor Mott, Van Buren, Post and Carnochow, of New York, and also in daily use in every Hospital in that city. $1,000 dollars will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure, from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, of the following diseases, as may be found in a pamphlet of 36 pages, to be had (gratis) of the only agents in Albany, DEXTER & NELLAGER.

Painful and Swelled Joints	Palpitation of the Heart
Rheumatism	Neuralgia of the Face
Pains in the Back	Nervous Headache
Deafness, Blindness	Dyspepsia, Indigestion
Pains of the Liver	General Debility
Nervous Cough	Female Diseases
Tooth Ache	Prolapsus Uteri.

It is not strange that the application of Electro-Magnetism will instantly relieve pain, wherever located, more quickly than opium or any of its compounds—for it is based upon the true theory of the origin of pain—a lack of the nervous fluid, which the Chains supply, by being applied over the parts affected—after first being moistened with common vinegar, which is the only preparation necessary.

The common sense of the people all over the country is awakening, and they have concluded that they will no longer make drug shops of their stomachs, or be guilty of swallowing the miserable, disgusting nostrums that are thrust before the public.

RHEUMATISM, that common disease of this climate, can be almost INSTANTLY relieved of its pain—and a permanent cure produced by simply applying a chain of 18 links for a few days, a few hours each day.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

More than one hundred cases of this disease have been cured within the last year, that had baffled every other mode of treatment, by wearing a 30 link chain for a few weeks, by attaching one end upon the spine and the other on the abdomen. After a simple application the worst symtoms disappear, and the patient soon gains flesh and strength. I do not know of one single instance that has not been greatly benefitted, if not permanently cured.

ONE WORD OF CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—Ladies who are ENCIENTE, are requested to wear them only for a few moments at each application, for by long and frequent use MISCARRIAGE is often produced.

JOSEPH STEINERT, General Agent,
Broadway, New York.

Agent:—Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.

June 9, 1854—1y.

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

President, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all neces-sary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

SAMUEL D. SCOTT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

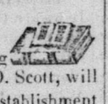
SHINGLES.—10,000 White Pine Lap Shingles for sale by A. B. CRAMER & CO.

FISH.—Another supply of Mackeral, Shad, and Herring, just received and for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER



Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Intelligence from Cuba.

A Revolution Anticipated.

Wholesale & Retail Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that they have constantly on hand a large and extensive assortment of choice Cigars, viz: Regalias, La' Normas, Principees, Casadoris, Havanas, Ceroots, Plantation and Jenny Linds—together with half-Spanish and Common of a superier quality. Also, a variety of chewing Tobaccos and Snuffs, all of which will be disposed of upon the most reasonable terms.

J. S. & G. W. CROUSE.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

April 15, 1853.

King & Moorhead,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

And Commission MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Produce and Pittsburg Manufactures,

No. 27, Wood St. Pittsburg.

May 16, 1851.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the public in general that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, in addition to his former stock, a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, embracing every article usually found in Stores of this description. His stock of Nails, Steel, Shovels, Edge Tools, building Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Chains, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chissels, Planes, Stair Rods, Coffee Mills, Augurs, &c., &c., is very large and of the best quality, and will be sold at a small profit. He also keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of the people. He has removed his Store to the Room occupied as the Post Office. Call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

ANDRIS SAUPP.

June 10, 1853.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would announce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

A CARD.

HAVING disposed of my Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c., to Dr. FRANCIS C. REAMER, I take this opportunity of recommending him to my friends and former patrons as a Physician of much experience and skill, in whom they can place entire confidence.

S. D. SCOTT.

Feb. 24, 1854.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853–1y.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

W. B. CLARKE,

WITH

Dunn, Raiguel & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARD, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase Goods, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia. W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

☞ *Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1854—1y.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

WOOD STREET, PITTSBURCH, PA.,

BRYSON & SHIRLS.

Sept. 1, 1854.

Bedford Academy

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. JOHN LYON, PRINCIPAL.

W. W. CAMPBELL, A. B.,

Associate Principal.

THE first session of the fourth school year of this Institution will open on the first Monday of September, 1854.

The present school year opens auspiciously. The Principal looks forward with confidence, under God's favor, to its efficiency and success. With enlarged experience and invigorated health, with the Teacher of his choice, who has already commended himself to the attachment and confidence of this community, and with a corps of students already drilled and animated with some generous enthusiasm for knowledge, he hopes fully to sustain the high estimation in which his fellow-citizens have been pleased to regard this school of learning. The studies of the advanced class will cover a good part of the Junior and Senior Course in our best Colleges. No pains will be spared to develope the intellect and perfect the scholarship of the Juvenile *Classes*. While memory is cultivated, and accuracy of recitation enforced, where set words are important, it is our guiding principle, that the great object of Education is to teach the young mind *how to think*, and to express in suitable language what it thinks. We ever keep in view that "the repetition, parrot-like, of the words of the school book, by the pupil, evinces neither his knowledge of the subject nor his power to enunciate it; and much less do the monosyllabic answers to a fixed set of questions."

If practice upon this principle gives the Teacher more labor, it will ensure *him* a higher reward and the Pupil a thousand-fold more benefit.

During the past year an *Astronomical Apparatus* has been procured, at a cost of $60.

Seperate entrances and seperate seats are appropriated to the Male and Female Departments.

It has long been a Desideratum with the Principal to introduce a *thorough and scientific study of vocal music* as a part of the Academic Course. It will now take its place by the side of Grammar and Arithmatic as a daily recitation. We hope to wipe off that reproach for Deficiency here which lies so justly against most of the Schools and Academies of England and America.

No Pupil received for less than 1 quarter.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,	$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,	5 00
MIDDLE "	4 50
ELEMENTARY "	4 00

Bedford, August 19, 1853.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞ They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

. They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

TIN & COPPER WARE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

DR. A. B. MADAN

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. BRAMWELL, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. ☞ All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

MONEY WANTED.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of May next. All accounts unsettled at that date will be collcted by course of law.

C. N. HICKOK.

March 31, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

A DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY

For Sale.

The subscriber, anxious to go west, offers, at Private Sale, the valuable Town Property on which he at present resides, in Schellsburg Borough.

There are two Lots, (one of which is a corner lot,) 66 feet front by 240 feet deep, on which there is erected a two story Brick Dwelling House, 40 feet front and 20 feet back, with Brick back building, 20 by 16 feet, with double back porch, all nearly new.

Also, a two story Frame Carriage Shop, 58 by 20 feet, with Smith Shop adjoining, 35 by 19 feet, and Carriage and Lumber House, 16 by 30 feet, an excellent new or nearly new Stable, and other out buildings thereon erected.

The location is in the most desirable part of the Town, and one well suited for the Carriage Manufacturing Business, or the same may be changed to suit the Foundry or any other Mechanical pursuit. The shops are sufficiently large to work 10 or 12 hands to advantage.

Being near the Allegheny, the best of Lumber can be had cheap—and coal can be got to great advantage.

Any person wishing to purchase property and start the Carriage Manufacturing Business, will do well to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to sell if he can.

For terms, &c., enquire either of the subscriber in Schellsburg, or Jno. P. Reed, Esq., Bedford, Pa.

G. W. HUNT.

June 23, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞ Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

John A. Blodget,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. ☞ *Office nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette.*

March 3, 1854.

Watches and Jewelry.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the East, and is now opening at his old stand in the Borough of Bedford, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, a well selected assortment of Watches and Jewelry, consisting, in part, of Fine Gold Levers, Lepine & Silver Watches—also a variety of Gold Chains, Keys, Gold Pencils, & Pens—Rings, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, &c. Albatta Spoons and Forks, and 8 day and 30 hour Clocks. Persons will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock. My motto is quick sales and small profits. Watches & Clocks repaired as usual.

H. NICODEMUS.

Aug. 26, 1853.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

THE highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

DR. S. A. R. FISH

HAVING located at Summerhill, in Cambria County, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

Dr. Fish is in possession of a certain preventive for Flux, Scarlet Fever, and Fevers in general, which he will warrant for both adults and children for the space of one summer season.

May 6, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.

Ten *School Teachers* are wanted to take charge of the various Schools of Colerain Township. Schools to open on the 1st of November. All desired information can be obtained by application to

JNO. A. CORLE,

August 25, 1854. *Colerain Township.*

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,

June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,

June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

INFORMATION WANTED.

If there are any persons in Bedford or the adjoining counties who had a son or brother by name of *Samuel McGriger* who enlisted in the army of the United States sometime about October, 1850, at or near Columbia, Pa. they are requested to make known the fact to the undersigned, and they may hear of something to their advantage.

A. SAUPP,

P. M. Bedford, Pa.

Sept. 29, 1854—6t.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

DR. P. S. THOMPSON

Having permanently located at Centreville, Bedford County, Pa. offers his Professional services to the Citizens of the surrounding Country. Office and Residence at the Half-Way House.

July 28, 1854.—2m.

Mens, Boys, and Youths, city-made calf-skin Boots, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

VINEGAR WANTED.—A fair price will be given for Ten Barrels of pure Cider Vinegar, by

Sept. 8, 1854. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

Importers and Dealers in

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

No. 45 South Second Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Are now prepared to offer their customers and the trade an unusually large and well selected assortment of RIBBONS, SATINS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES, and every other article appertaining to the Millinery trade.

☞ Our stock being of our own direct importation, offers great advantages both in styles and prices.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.